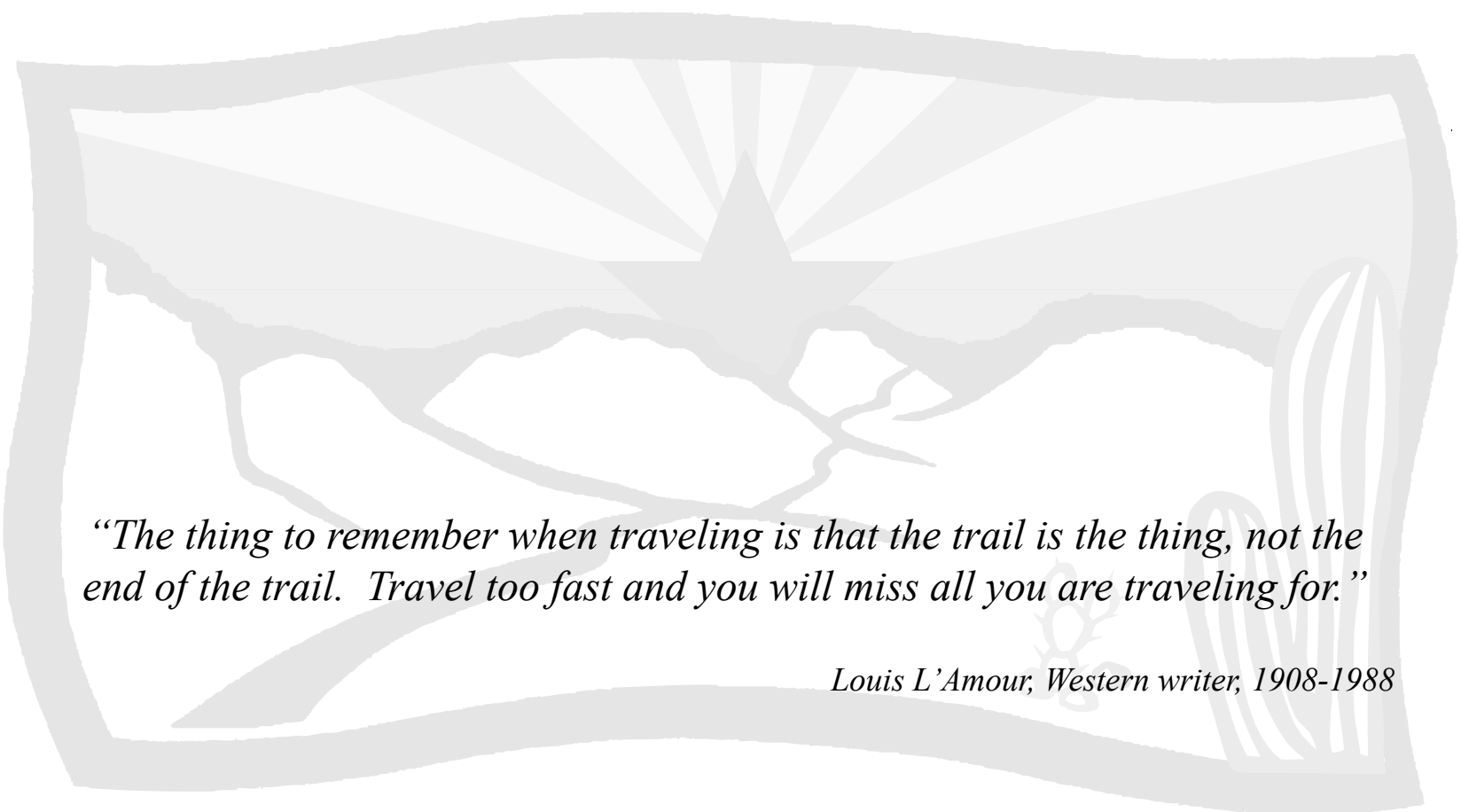


Appendices



“The thing to remember when traveling is that the trail is the thing, not the end of the trail. Travel too fast and you will miss all you are traveling for.”

Louis L'Amour, Western writer, 1908-1988

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APPENDIX A: Summary of *Arizona Trails 2005* Surveys—General Public and Target Group

Gender and Age of Survey Respondents

Gender/Age	General Public		Target Group	
	Motorized Users	Nonmotorized Users	Motorized Users	Nonmotorized Users
Male	54.0	35.1	82.0	64.4
Female	46.0	64.9	18.0	35.6
Mean Age	51.9	46.0	54.9	54.0

Overall Satisfaction with Trails in Arizona

Satisfaction	General Public		Target Group	
	Motorized users	Nonmotorized users	Motorized users	Nonmotorized users
Not at all satisfied	4.6	0.2	4.0	1.0
Slightly satisfied	6.0	6.2	36.0	21.4
Satisfied	72.7	58.8	44.0	48.1
Very satisfied	15.3	35.1	16.0	24.3
Extremely satisfied	1.4	3.4	0.0	5.2
Total	100	100	100	100

Q: Overall, how satisfied are you with recreation trails in Arizona?

Seasonal Use of Trails

Season	General Public		Target Group	
	Motorized users	Nonmotorized users	Motorized users	Nonmotorized users
Spring	86.2	85.5	98.1	97.2
Summer	65.7	54.7	80.8	79.5
Fall	92.5	85.0	98.1	98.1
Winter	63.9	64.4	90.4	89.8

Q: During which seasons do you use recreation trails in Arizona?

Note: Respondents could check all that apply so columns do not sum to 100%.

Group Size When Using Trails

	General Public		Target Group	
Group size	Motorized users	Nonmotorized users	Motorized users	Nonmotorized users
	Valid percent		Valid percent	
Alone	1.6	6.2	7.8	13.2
1 other person	32.4	37.5	19.6	38.7
2 – 3 other people	50.9	38.3	35.3	30.2
4 – 5 other people	11.6	13.2	13.7	8.0
6 – 10 other people	2.6	2.8	13.7	5.7
more than 10 other people	0.8	2.0	9.8	4.2
Total	100	100	100	100

Q: How many people are normally with you when you use trails in Arizona?

Trail Designation Preference

	General Public		Target Group	
Trail type	Motorized users	Nonmotorized users	Motorized users	Nonmotorized users
Single activity	17.2	30.5	6.0	18.6
Multiple activities, with motorized and nonmotorized uses combined	40.4	5.7	52.0	6.7
Multiple activities, but with motorized and nonmotorized uses separated	34.8	55.8	36.0	70.0
Not sure	7.7	8.0	6.0	4.8
Total	100	100	100	100

Q: Do you think trails should be used for a single activity or for multiple activities?

Trail Activity Participation

Participation	General Public				Target Group			
	Motorized users		Nonmotorized users		Motorized users		Nonmotorized users	
	Valid percent	Mean number of days	Valid percent	Mean number of days	Valid percent	Mean number of days	Valid percent	Mean number of days
<i>Nonmotorized Trail Activities:</i>								
Jogging/running	4.1	11.9	15.8	23.1	7.7	21.5	14.9	68.0
Trail hiking (day hiking)	53.5	14.6	75.5	16.4	48.1	21.7	75.3	37.0
Walking (excluding trail hiking)	42.9	30.9	67.1	39.5	42.3	76.7	56.7	66.3
Backpacking	5.1	3.7	20.7	4.4	11.5	15.8	27.7	9.4
Mountain biking (natural terrain)	4.1	4.2	14.3	10.9	11.5	14.7	24.7	39.4
Bicycling	12.4	8.4	13.7	16.3	7.7	78.0	25.6	28.4
Horseback riding	4.1	6.4	13.5	8.3	15.4	21.0	20.5	70.0
In-line skating	0.9	0.2	5.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	4.2	12.6
Canoeing/Kayaking (using "water trails")	7.8	3.1	9.3	5.3	9.6	5.7	19.1	7.3
Cross-country skiing or snowshoeing	0.9	0.6	5.3	1.1	1.9	0.0	16.7	6.3
Hiking with stock (horses, mules, llamas, etc.)	0.9	2.4	0.7	2.5	0.0	3.0	2.8	23.9
Orienteering/Geocaching (using map, compass, GPS)	8.8	6.0	1.6	2.3	19.2	19.6	9.3	13.5
Visiting historical/archaeological sites	43.3	6.9	52.1	5.8	44.2	15.4	47.4	8.8
Wildlife viewing/Birding	43.3	17.2	40.0	17.1	32.7	43.6	40.5	27.7
<i>Motorized Trail Activities:</i>								
Motorized trail biking/dirt biking	16.6	21.2	5.5	3.4	36.5	25.5	2.3	11.8
Dune buggy or sand rail driving	5.0	10.2	0.4	0.6	9.6	15.9	0.5	5.0
ATV (all-terrain vehicle) riding	42.4	31.0	4.7	5.2	38.5	30.6	5.1	7.6
Snowmobiling	0.5	0.7	2.7	0.5	1.9	1.0	0.5	-
High clearance two-wheel driving	10.6	12.0	2.5	2.2	17.3	53.6	12.6	17.7
Driving to visit historical/archaeological sites	40.1	8.9	15.5	5.0	50.0	17.3	19.5	9.4
Competitive events	0.9	2.6	1.1	0.1	21.2	70	0.5	4.0
Four-wheel driving	55.0	22.3	11.7	7.5	53.8	38.7	20.9	15.8
Driving to sightsee or view wildlife/Birding	49.8	15.2	19.2	10.9	40.4	30.0	20.9	12.4

Q: This question has two parts. **First** check each trail activity that you enjoy.

Then, fill in the approximate number of days you participated in that activity during the past 12 months in Arizona.

Preferred Settings for Trail Activities

	General Public				Target Group			
Trail location	Motorized users		Nonmotorized users		Motorized users		Nonmotorized users	
	Done most often	Enjoy the most	Done most often	Enjoy the most	Done most often	Enjoy the most	Done most often	Enjoy the most
	Valid percent				Valid percent			
In a city or town	5.4	0.0	26.0	8.0	7.8	2.0	22.1	3.4
Just outside a city or town	12.4	6.0	33.7	18.5	3.8	0.0	24.5	13.2
In a rural area	25.7	25.7	22.2	35.4	27.5	14.0	24.5	17.6
In a remote area	56.4	56.4	18.1	38.0	60.8	80.4	28.8	65.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Q. Which of the following settings best describes the location for the trail activity that you do most often and that you enjoy the most?

Miles Traveled for Trail Use

	General Public		Target Group	
Number of miles traveled for the trail activity...	Motorized users	Nonmotorized users	Motorized users	Nonmotorized users
	Five percent trimmed mean			
You do most often	51.0	23.4	37.8	18.4
You enjoy the most	62.5	46.1	65.7	58.7

Q: Approximately how many miles (one-way) do you travel from your home for the purpose of using a trail?

Note: 5% percent trimmed mean is the arithmetic mean calculated when the largest 5% and the smallest 5% of the cases eliminated. Eliminating extreme cases results in a better estimate of central tendency, especially when extreme outliers are present (e.g., respondents claiming to travel 999 miles one-way to use a trail).

Preferred Level of Trail Difficulty

Preferred level of trail difficulty	General Public				Target Group			
	Motorized users		Nonmotorized users		Motorized users		Nonmotorized users	
	Done most often	Enjoy the most	Done most often	Enjoy the most	Done most often	Enjoy the most	Done most often	Enjoy the most
Easy	12.2	9.3	12.2	9.3	3.9	1.9	7.7	4.8
Moderate	62.0	68.6	62.0	68.6	52.9	40.4	66.0	58.9
Hard	21.0	15.2	21.0	15.2	21.6	26.9	18.2	22.0
Challenging	4.9	16.9	4.9	16.9	21.6	30.8	8.1	14.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Q: Which of the following best describes the trail difficulty that you prefer for activities that you do most often and that you enjoy the most?

Perceptions of Trend in Public Access to Trails

Trend in Public Access	General Public		Target Group	
	Motorized users	Nonmotorized users	Motorized users	Nonmotorized users
Access is declining; <u>fewer</u> trails are open for my preferred activities	48.3	18.7	82.7	30.8
Access is about the same	19.5	34.5	13.5	35.5
Access is improving; <u>more</u> trails are open for my preferred activities	8.8	13.0	3.8	22.3
Not sure	23.4	33.8	0.0	11.4
Total	100	100	100	100

Q: What is your opinion about the trend in public access to recreation trails in the past five years in Arizona (i.e., the public's right to use trails)?

Satisfaction with Public Access to Trails in Regions of Arizona

	General Public				Target Group			
Satisfaction with Public Access	Motorized users		Nonmotorized users		Motorized users		Nonmotorized users	
	Region used most	Region enjoyed most	Region used most	Region enjoyed most	Region used most	Region enjoyed most	Region used most	Region enjoyed most
	Valid percent				Valid percent			
Not at all satisfied	7.8	7.3	0.6	0.7	38.0	34.7	47.8	19.8
Slightly satisfied	18.0	17.0	8.9	10.0	14.0	10.2	24.9	17.4
Satisfied	47.5	50.0	55.7	58.7	20.0	32.7	18.7	44.9
Very satisfied	21.7	19.9	27.2	21.8	24.0	18.4	3.8	2.9
Extremely satisfied	5.1	5.8	7.1	8.8	4.0	4.1	4.8	15.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Q : Overall, how satisfied are you with public access (i.e., your ability to use trails) in Arizona?

Environmental Concerns

	General Public		Target Group	
	Motorized users	Nonmotorized users	Motorized user	Nonmotorized users
Environmental Concerns	Mean (out of 5)			
Erosion of trails	2.69	2.53	2.39	2.92
Litter	3.20	2.92	2.90	3.03
Trash dumping	2.92	2.57	3.10	2.73
Vandalism	2.60	2.31	2.54	2.50
Water pollution	2.17	2.27	1.78	2.26
Dust in the air	2.27	2.18	1.65	2.07
Human waste	1.86	1.73	1.67	1.87
Fire rings/charcoal	2.01	1.86	1.73	2.09
Erosion of stream banks	2.00	2.18	1.98	2.36
Trampling of vegetation	2.20	2.42	2.06	2.66
Air quality	1.79	2.14	1.54	2.16
Damage to soils	1.85	2.12	1.80	2.48
Damage to historical or archaeological sites	2.58	2.40	2.17	2.77
Vehicle emissions	2.07	2.40	1.38	2.38

Q 18: To what extent do you think each of the following environmental concerns is a problem on trails in the region of the state you enjoy the most?

Social Concerns on Trails

	General Public		Target Group	
	Motorized users	Nonmotorized users	Motorized users	Nonmotorized users
Social concerns	Mean (out of 5)			
Lack of trail ethics	2.48	2.48	2.67	2.70
Too many people	2.23	2.23	2.35	2.47
Recreational livestock	1.42	1.42	1.40	1.80
Damage to/loss of personal property	1.63	1.63	1.59	1.60
Conflict between users	1.66	1.66	2.13	2.45
Unskilled people	2.08	2.08	2.40	2.20
Uncontrolled dogs	2.07	2.07	1.75	2.28
Unregulated OHV use	2.25	2.25	1.92	3.51
Personal safety	1.89	1.89	1.75	1.86
Target shooting	2.05	2.05	2.37	2.42
Vehicle noise	1.85	1.85	1.67	2.45
Noise disturbance	1.86	1.86	1.60	2.45
Residential/commercial development	2.85	2.85	3.06	3.39

Q 20: To what extent do you think each of the following social concerns is a problem on trails in the region of the state you enjoy the most?

Importance and Satisfaction with Trail Management Priorities

Trail Management Priorities	General Public				Target Group			
	Motorized users		Nonmotorized users		Motorized users		Nonmotorized users	
	Importance	Satisfaction	Importance	Satisfaction	Importance	Satisfaction	Importance	Satisfaction
	Mean (out of 5)							
Acquire new land for trails	3.53	2.74	3.21	3.03	3.92	2.62	3.72	2.87
Acquire new land for public access to trails	3.49	2.79	3.30	2.95	3.96	2.47	3.89	2.63
Develop new trails	3.63	2.74	3.33	3.05	4.40	2.06	3.62	1.81
Develop support facilities	3.51	2.94	3.52	2.90	3.27	2.78	3.25	2.89
Enforce existing rules/regulations	3.95	3.75	3.76	2.99	2.62	2.62	3.75	2.66
Keep area clean of litter/trash	4.37	2.70	4.21	2.95	4.02	2.58	4.02	2.68
Maintain existing trails	3.93	3.05	4.15	3.25	4.08	2.70	4.18	2.79
Repair damage to trails	3.82	2.90	4.05	3.15	3.66	2.78	4.04	2.82
Provide educational programs	3.22	2.98	3.17	3.12	3.64	2.55	3.11	2.98
Provide landscaping along trails and in support areas	2.24	3.22	2.54	3.25	1.82	3.40	2.12	3.26
Provide law enforcement/safety	3.41	2.61	3.32	2.98	3.04	2.84	3.20	2.85

Q: This question has two parts and asks about priorities for trail management in your favorite region of Arizona. First indicate how important each of the priorities is to you. Then, indicate your level of satisfaction with the current conditions.

Importance and Satisfaction with Trail Support Facilities

	General Public				Target Group			
	Motorized users		Nonmotorized users		Motorized users		Nonmotorized users	
Trail Support Facilities	Importance	Satisfaction	Importance	Satisfaction	Importance	Satisfaction	Importance	Satisfaction
	Mean (out of 5)							
Backcountry camping sites	3.04	3.00	3.00	3.20	2.85	3.46	3.05	3.26
Developed campgrounds	3.03	3.03	2.94	3.18	2.49	3.41	2.77	3.20
Drinking water	3.31	2.76	3.82	2.87	2.49	3.13	3.24	3.01
Equestrian staging area	1.76	3.18	1.91	3.32	1.96	3.39	2.15	3.22
Group camping areas	2.55	2.93	2.57	3.25	2.31	3.29	2.33	3.25
Parking spaces	2.77	2.97	3.24	3.02	2.63	3.16	3.18	2.97
Picnic facilities	3.08	3.05	3.06	3.19	2.24	3.36	2.52	3.23
Restrooms	3.46	2.78	3.74	2.93	2.49	3.11	3.07	3.02
RV dump station	2.45	3.08	2.18	3.24	2.06	3.02	1.78	3.43
Ramadas	2.99	2.79	3.02	3.09	2.08	3.07	2.46	3.14
Showers	2.28	3.15	2.35	3.08	1.76	3.22	1.89	3.27
Motorized staging areas	3.13	2.89	1.93	3.16	3.24	2.52	1.71	3.33
Trail signs	3.95	2.82	3.90	2.96	3.69	2.32	4.03	2.61
Trash cans	4.14	2.69	4.04	2.94	3.57	2.41	3.63	2.76

Q: This question has two parts and asks about priorities for trail support facilities in your favorite region of Arizona. First indicate how important each of the facilities is to you. Then, indicate your level of satisfaction with the current conditions.

Importance of Trail Issues

	General Public		Target Group	
	Motorized users	Nonmotorized users	Motorized users	Nonmotorized users
Trail Issues	Mean (out of 5)			
Closure of trails	3.92	3.92	4.58	3.81
Inadequate trail maintenance	3.22	3.22	3.10	3.60
Urban development	3.80	3.80	3.73	4.15
Lack of directional signage	3.42	3.42	2.73	3.39
Lack of funding for trails	3.70	3.70	4.22	4.30
Lack of support for my use	3.59	3.59	4.02	3.07
Lack of regional planning	3.19	3.19	3.69	3.54
Not enough information	2.97	2.97	2.98	2.67
Lack of planning for future trails	3.43	3.43	3.84	3.56
Not enough trails accessible to people with disabilities	2.99	2.81	2.78	2.60
Lack of trails near home	2.56	2.55	2.52	2.72
Lack of signage along trails	3.16	3.19	2.86	3.21
Not enough facilities near trails	3.06	2.98	2.46	2.64
New development doesn't include trails	3.36	3.29	3.33	3.74
Poor conditions of access roads to trailheads	2.95	3.09	2.48	2.81

Q : This question has two parts and asks your opinion about a variety of trail issues. First, indicate how important each of the issues is to you. Then, list your top three priorities.

APPENDIX B

Regional Focus Group Workshops— Top 5 Priorities

FLAGSTAFF

Motorized Trail Users

1. Maintenance of existing trails
2. More long distance loop trails
3. Access to existing routes
4. Need more interconnectivity of trails
5. Need more support facilities

Nonmotorized Trail User

1. Separate uses (motorized and nonmotorized)
2. Eliminate or reduce use fees
3. Acquire more land for trails and easements
4. More funds for planning efforts
5. Need more volunteer coordination efforts and funding for volunteer

Land Managers

1. Build more OHV trails
2. Money for planning efforts, project specific planning, NEPA planning
3. Money for trail easements
4. Volunteer coordination
5. Address cultural and natural resource protection

PINETOP-LAKESIDE

No Motorized Trail Users Present

Nonmotorized Trail User

1. Unregulated OHV use
2. More maps and trail information
3. Separate uses on the trail
4. Trails etiquette and ethics, user education
5. More ADA accessible trails

Land Managers

1. Maintenance of existing trails
2. Long term planning for trails
3. Better and proper signage
4. More maps and trail information
5. More volunteer programs

Note: These workshops were regional in nature, the city/town listed refers to the meeting location for that general region.

TUCSON

Motorized Trail Users

1. Keep trails open
2. Education of users
3. Rehabilitate resource damage of use areas
4. Open more use areas and trails
5. Money for trail maintenance

Nonmotorized Trail User

1. Develop more trails
2. Save access from development
3. Support facilities
4. More interconnectivity and linkages
5. Enforcement of existing rules and regulations

Land Managers

1. Urban trail system development
2. Protection from development
3. Better interagency communication
4. Funding should go to priority needs of the state
5. Proper trail design, sustainability

LAKE HAVASU CITY

Motorized Trail Users

1. User education, trail etiquette and ethics
2. Protection of natural and cultural resources
3. Litter, trash dumping
4. More interagency and private partnerships
5. - Monitoring and enforcement of use types
- Keep existing trails/roads open

Nonmotorized Trail Users

1. More nonmotorized trails in the area
2. More maps and trail information
3. Support facilities
4. More connector trails and linkages
5. Acquire easements and right of ways—State Trust land

Land Managers

1. More partnering between agencies
2. Funds for planning—master planning, NEPA planning, trail assessments
3. Maintenance of existing trails (both motorized and nonmotorized)
4. Managed volunteer efforts
5. Construction of new trails

PHOENIX

No Motorized Trail Users Present

Nonmotorized Trail User

1. Proper trail design education and standards
2. Managed volunteerism
3. Monitoring of trails/Enforcement of rules
4. Maintenance
5. Reduce user conflicts

Land Managers

1. Maintenance of existing trails
2. Support facilities, specifically signage
3. Cultural and natural resource protection
4. Protect Access
5. Money for planning, better and more comprehensive planning

APPENDIX C

Arizona State Trails System Summary

Arizona's State Trails System is invaluable, offering a diversity of quality nonmotorized trails that inspire people to experience the State's magnificent outdoor environment and cultural history.

Arizona State Parks manages the Arizona State Trails System as mandated by legislation A.R.S. § 41-511.23. The State Trails System:

"1. Identifies on a statewide basis the general location and extent of significant trail routes, areas and complimentary facilities," and

"2. Assesses the physical condition of the systems." The statute also states "...trail systems means coordinated systems of trails for this state."

Rather than identify trails and assess their condition once every five years (in conjunction with the state trails plan), Arizona State Parks, with the help of the Arizona State Committee on Trails and other volunteers, regularly updates the State Trails System.

The State Trails System was established to recognize and promote nonmotorized trails of special interest or significance to Arizona's residents and visitors. This system consists of nonmotorized trails that are managed mostly by partners of Arizona State Parks. Trails include both land and water (canoe/kayak) trails. Partners include all agencies that manage public

lands in Arizona such as the U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, state, tribes, cities, towns and counties.

Trails within the State Trails System are classified as Urban, Recreation, Interpretive, Cross-State and/or Historic. For trails, both existing and proposed, to be included in the State Trails System, they must go through the nomination process. This process begins when the trail landowner submits trail nominations for review by Arizona State Parks staff and the State Trails System subcommittee of the Arizona State Committee on Trails. Recommendations are forwarded to the Arizona State Parks Board for review and final approval.

Upon approval, trails become part of the State Trails System. These trails are then eligible to receive Arizona Heritage Fund trail grants and, when construction is completed, are published in the Arizona State Trails Guide, unless specifically requested to be unpublished by the land manager.

It should be noted that this is by no means a comprehensive inventory of trails found in Arizona; it only includes those trails nominated and accepted into the State Trails System.

The State Trails Guide published by Arizona State Parks is divided into four regional publications that contain information such as trail ethics and safety guidelines, general trail location maps, trail managing agency, trail access information, trail highlights, recommended season of use, recommended trail activities and additional contact information regarding the trail.

The Guide is intended to be used by outdoor recreation enthusiasts as an introduction to trails found in the State Trails System.

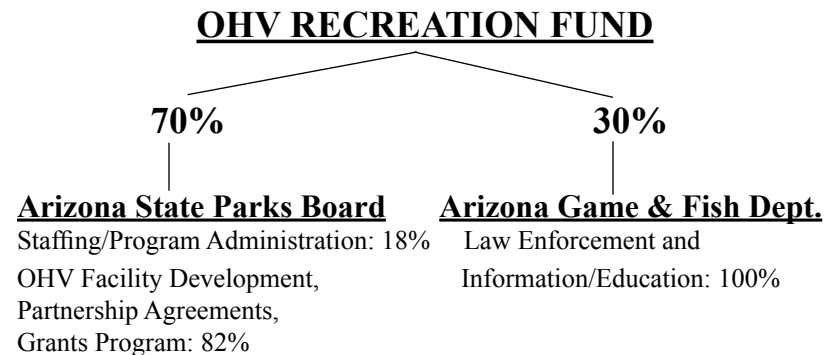
The fourth edition of the State Trails Guide was published in 2004 and can be purchased through Arizona State Parks.

As of April 2004, the State Trails System consists of 638 trails, the State Trails Guide Fourth Edition includes 549 trails.

APPENDIX D

Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Fund Summary

The Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Fund, A.R.S. § 28-1176, is allocated fifty-five one hundredths of one percent (0.55%) of the total license tax on motor fuel (A.R.S. § 28-5167) received by the State of Arizona into the Highway User Revenue Fund. The OHV Recreation Fund is then distributed to the following agencies on a monthly basis.



APPENDIX E

Establishing Legislation and Amendments

Arizona Revised Statutes

TITLE 28, CHAPTER 3

ARTICLE 20. OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLES

§ 28-1176. Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Fund

A. An Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Fund is established. The fund consists of:

1. Monies appropriated by the legislature.
2. Monies deposited pursuant to § 28-5617.
3. Federal grants and private gifts.
4. Matching monies from federal, state, local or private entities.

B. Monies in the Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Fund are appropriated to the Arizona State Parks Board solely for the purposes provided in this Article. Interest earned on monies in the fund shall be credited to the fund. Monies in the Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Fund are exempt from the provisions of § 35-190 relating to lapsing of appropriation.

C. The Arizona Game and Fish Department shall spend thirty percent of the monies in the Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Fund for an informational and educational program on off-highway vehicle recreation and law enforcement activities relating to this Article and for off-highway vehicle law enforcement pursuant to Title 17, Chapter 4, Article 3.¹

D. On or before December 31 of each year, the Arizona Game and Fish Department shall submit an annual report to the president of the Senate, the speaker of the House of Representatives and the chairmen of the Senate and House of Representatives committees on transportation or their successor committees. The annual report shall include information on:

1. The amount of monies spent or encumbered in the fund during the preceding fiscal year for the purposes of law enforcement activities.
2. The amount of monies spent from the fund during the preceding fiscal year for employee services.
3. The number of full-time employees employed in the preceding fiscal year in connection with law enforcement activities.

E. The Arizona State Parks Board shall spend seventy percent of the monies in the Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Fund for the following purposes:

1. No more than eighteen percent to fund staff support to plan and administer the Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Fund.
2. To establish a facility development program based on the priorities established in the off-highway vehicle plan.
3. To establish a matching fund program for funding off highway related law enforcement, informational and environmental education programs, mitigation of environmental damage, facility development, land acquisition and construction of off-highway vehicle related facilities.

F. The allocation of the monies in the matching fund program prescribed in Subsection E, Paragraph 3 of this Section and the percentages allocated to each of the purposes prescribed in the program shall be determined by an off-highway vehicle

plan prepared by the Arizona Outdoor Recreation Coordinating Commission and approved by the State Parks Board.

G. Monies in the matching fund program established under Subsection E, Paragraph 3 of this Section shall be distributed in an amount determined by the Arizona Outdoor Recreation Coordinating Commission to a qualified state or federal agency, city, town, county or tribal government. The Arizona State Parks Board may require additional matching monies that may be direct monies or in-kind services from these entities before the distribution pursuant to this Subsection.

H. Agencies receiving monies under this Section shall use the monies:

1. To designate, construct, maintain and manage off-highway vehicle recreation facilities, off-highway vehicle use areas and off-highway vehicle trails within land under the jurisdiction of the particular agency.
2. For enforcement of off-highway vehicle laws.
3. For mitigation of damages to land.
4. For off-highway vehicle related environmental education.

I. The Arizona Outdoor Recreation Coordinating Commission shall examine applications for eligible projects and determine the amount of funding, if any, for each project.

J. The Arizona State Parks Board shall annually report to the Legislature the expenditures made for the projects in conjunction with the report required by § 41-511.12. The annual report shall include the amount of monies spent or encumbered during the preceding fiscal year for the purposes described in Subsection E of this Section.

Amended by Laws 1998, Ch. 20, § 1.

¹Section 17-451 et seq.

Added by Laws 1989, Ch. 204, § 2. Amended by Laws 1997, Ch. 58, § 18.

TITLE 28, CHAPTER 1

ARTICLE 1. DEFINITIONS AND PENALTIES

§ 28-101. Definitions

In this Title, unless the context otherwise requires:

. . . 15.”Department” means the Department of Transportation acting directly or through its duly authorized officers and agents.

TITLE 28, CHAPTER 3

ARTICLE 20. OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLES

§ 28-1171. Definitions

In this Article, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “Highway” means the entire width between the boundary lines of every way publicly maintained by the federal government, the department, a city, a town or a county if any part of the way is generally open to the use of the public for purposes of vehicular travel.

2. “Off-highway recreation facility” includes off-highway vehicle use areas and trails specifically developed and designated for use by off-highway vehicles.

3. “Off-highway vehicle”:

(a) Means a motorized vehicle when operated off of highways on land, water, snow, ice or other natural terrain or on a combination of land, water, snow, ice or other natural terrain.

(b) Includes a two-wheel, three-wheel or four-wheel vehicle, motorcycle, four-wheel drive vehicle, dune buggy, amphibious vehicle, ground effects or air cushion vehicle and any other means of land transportation deriving motive power from a source other than muscle or wind.

(c) Does not include a vehicle that is either:

(i) Designed primarily for travel on, over or in the water.

(ii) Used in installation, inspection, maintenance, repair or related activities involving facilities for the provision of utility or railroad service.

4. "Off-highway vehicle trail" means a multiple use corridor that is all of the following:

(a) Open to recreational travel by an off-highway vehicle.

(b) Not normally suitable for travel by conventional two-wheel drive vehicles.

(c) Opened by the managing authority of the property that the trail traverses for the specific designated purpose of recreational off-highway vehicle use.

5. "Off-highway vehicle use area" means the entire area of a parcel of land, except for camping and approved buffer areas, that is managed specifically for off-highway vehicle use through the development or designation of off-highway vehicle trails.

§ 28-1172. Applicability; private and Indian lands

This Article applies to all lands in this state except private land and Indian land.

§ 28-1173. Enforcement

All peace officers of this state and counties, cities or towns and other duly authorized state and federal employees shall enforce this Article.

§ 28-1174. Operation restrictions; violation; classification

A. It is unlawful for a person to drive an off-highway vehicle with reckless disregard for the safety of persons or property.

B. A person who violates this section is guilty of a class 2 misdemeanor.

C. In addition to or in lieu of the fine prescribed by this section, a judge may order the person to perform at least eight but not more than twenty-four hours of community service or to complete an approved safety course, or both.

§ 28-1175. Instruction course; fee

A. The Department shall conduct or approve an educational course of instruction in off-highway vehicle safety and environmental ethics. The course shall include instruction on off-highway vehicle uses that limit air pollution and harm to natural terrain, vegetation and animals. Successful completion of the course requires successful passage of a written examination.

B. Any governmental agency, corporation or other individual that conducts a training and educational course that is approved by the department may collect a fee that is reasonable and commensurate for the training and that does not exceed fifty dollars.

CHAPTER 16

§ 28-5617. Transfer; Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Fund

Fifty-five one hundredths of one percent of the total license taxes on motor vehicle fuel shall be transferred from the monies collected pursuant to § 28-3606 to the Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Fund established by § 28-1176 on a monthly basis.

Added by Laws 1995, Ch. 132, § 3, eff. Oct. 1, 1997. Amended by Laws 1996, Ch. 76, § 222, eff. Oct. 1, 1997.

Historical and Statutory Notes

Source: A.R.S. former § 28-1502.03.

Laws 1991, Ch. 267, § 2.

TITLE 41, CHAPTER 3

ARTICLE 1. ARIZONA STATE PARKS BOARD

§ 41-511.04. Duties; Board; partnership fund; state historic preservation officer

Text of section amended by Laws 1998, Ch. 20; and Ch 242, effective July 1, 1999.

A. The Board shall:

... 20. Maintain a statewide off-highway vehicle recreational plan which shall be updated at least once every six years and shall be used by all participating agencies to guide distribution and expenditure of monies under § 28-1176.

TITLE 41, CHAPTER 3

ARTICLE 1. ARIZONA STATE PARKS BOARD HERITAGE FUND

Article 1 was added by initiative measure approved by electors at the November 6, 1990 general election, as proclaimed by the Governor on November 26, 1990.

§ 41-501. Definitions; Heritage Fund

In this Article:

... 2. “Trails” are those trails for nonmotorized use nominated for inclusion in the state trails system, including urban, cross-state, recreation, interpretive or historic trails.

§ 41-502. Establishment of fund

A. The Arizona State Parks Board Heritage Fund is established in the office of the State Treasurer consisting of monies deposited from the State Lottery Fund pursuant to § 5-522 and interest earned on those monies.

B. The fund shall be administered by the Arizona State Parks Board and is not subject to appropriation. Expenditures from the fund are not subject to additional approval notwithstanding any provision of § 41-511.05, § 41-511.11 or any other statutory provision to the contrary. Monies received pursuant to § 5-522 shall be deposited directly with the Arizona State Parks Board Heritage Fund. On notice from the Arizona State Parks Board, the State Treasurer shall invest monies in the fund as provided in § 35-311. The State Treasurer shall credit monies earned from those investments to the fund.

C. The Board shall not use its rights of eminent domain under § 41-511.06 to acquire property to be paid for with monies from the Arizona State Parks Board Heritage Fund.

D. All monies in the Arizona State Parks Board Heritage Fund shall be spent by the Arizona State Parks Board only for the purposes and in the percentages set forth in this Article. In no event shall any monies in the fund revert to the state general fund and monies in the fund are exempt from the provisions of

§ 35-190, relating to lapsing of appropriations.

§ 41-503. Expenditures from fund; purpose and amounts

A. Monies in the fund for local, regional and state trails, parks, outdoor recreation and open space shall consist of:

1. Five per cent of monies received pursuant to § 5-522 shall be spent on local, regional and state trails.
2. Thirty-five per cent of monies received pursuant to § 5-522 shall be spent on local, regional or state parks, for outdoor recreation and open space.

B. Arizona State Parks Board Heritage Fund monies allocated pursuant to Subsection A, Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Section shall be spent in accordance with § 41-511.25 and shall be available as matching funds.

C. No entity receiving funds under Subsections A and B of this Section shall receive more than twenty percent of the monies available in any fiscal year.

D. Monies received pursuant to § 5-522 shall be spent as follows:

1. Seventeen percent on acquisition of natural areas.
2. Four percent of monies on maintenance, operation and management of natural areas administered by the Arizona State Parks Board.
3. Seventeen percent of monies on local, regional and state historic preservation projects. Monies provided under this Paragraph shall be administered by the Arizona State Parks Board through the State Historic Preservation Officer.
4. Seventeen percent of monies on state park acquisition or development.
5. Five percent on environmental education.

E. All monies earned as interest on monies received pursuant to § 5-522 shall be spent only in the percentages and for the purposes described in Subsections A through D of this Section or for costs of administering the Arizona State Parks Board Heritage Fund in such amounts as determined by the Arizona State Parks Board.

F. On or before December 31 each year the Board shall submit its annual report to the president of the senate, the speaker of the house of representatives and the chairmen of the senate and house of representatives committees on natural resources and agriculture, or their successor committees. The annual report shall include information on:

1. The amount of monies spent or encumbered in the fund during the preceding fiscal year and a summary of the projects, activities and expenditures relating to:
 - (a) Local, regional and state trails.
 - (b) Local, regional or state parks for outdoor recreation and open space.

- (c) Natural areas, including acquisition and maintenance, operation and management of natural areas.
- (d) Local, regional and state historic preservation projects.
- (e) State Parks acquisition and development.
- (f) Environmental education.
- 2. The number and location of parcels of property acquired during the preceding fiscal year.
- 3. For personal and real properties acquired with fund monies during the preceding fiscal year, the amount of property tax revenue paid to this state and political subdivisions of this state during the last full tax year prior to acquisition.
- 4. The amount of money spent from the fund during the preceding fiscal year for employee personal services.
- 5. The number of full-time employees employed in the preceding fiscal year in connection with property acquisition, including survey, appraisal and other related activities.

Historical and Statutory Notes

Proposition 200, based on an initiative measure, providing for annual funding from State Lottery revenues for the State Parks Board and the Arizona Game and Fish Commission Heritage Fund, was approved by the electors at the November 6, 1990 general election, as proclaimed by the Governor on November 26, 1990.

Section 1 of Proposition 200 (1990) provided: Declaration of policy

A. The people of Arizona believe it is in the best interest of the general economy and welfare of Arizona and its citizens to set aside adequate state funds on an annual basis to preserve, protect and enhance Arizona's natural and cultural heritage, wildlife, biological diversity, scenic wonder and environment and provide new opportunities for outdoor recreation in Arizona.

B. It is the intention and desire of the people of Arizona in enacting this statute by initiative that the funds provided hereby are in addition to and separate from other funds that are now and shall be annually appropriated by the Legislature.

ARTICLE 1.1 ARIZONA STATE PARKS BOARD

§ 41-511.04. Duties; Board; partnership fund; state historic preservation officer

Text of section amended by Laws 1998, Ch. 20; Ch. 242, effective July 1, 1999.

A. The Board shall:

. . . 2. Manage, develop and operate state parks, monuments or trails established or acquired pursuant to law, or previously granted to the state for park or recreation purposes, except those falling under the jurisdiction of other state agencies as established by law.

3. Investigate lands owned by the state to determine in cooperation with the agency that manages the land which tracts should be set aside and dedicated for use as state parks, monuments or trails.

4. Investigate federally owned lands to determine their desirability for use as state parks, monuments or trails and negotiate with the federal agency having jurisdiction over such lands for the transfer of title to the Arizona State Parks Board.

5. Investigate privately owned lands to determine their desirability for use as state parks, monuments or trails and negotiate with private owners for the transfer of title to the Arizona State Parks Board.

6. Enter into agreements with the United States, other states or local governmental units, private societies or persons for the development and protection of state parks, monuments or trails.

.. 15. Prepare, maintain and update a comprehensive plan for the development of the outdoor recreation resources of this state.

16. Initiate and carry out studies to determine the recreational needs of this state and the counties, cities and towns.

17. Coordinate recreational plans and developments of federal, state, county, city, town and private agencies.

... 20. Maintain a statewide off-highway vehicle recreational plan which shall be updated at least once every six years and shall be used by all participating agencies to guide distribution and expenditure of monies under § 28-1176.

§ 41-511.22. Trail systems plan; deposit of monies; definition

A. The Board shall prepare a trail systems plan that:

1. Identifies on a statewide basis the general location and extent of significant trail routes, areas and complementary facilities.

2. Assesses the physical condition of the systems.

3. Assesses usage of trails.

4. Describes specific policies, standards and criteria to be followed in adopting, developing, operating and maintaining trails in the systems.

5. Recommends to federal, state, regional, local and tribal agencies and to the private sector actions which will enhance the trail systems.

B. The plan shall be revised at least once every five years.

C. Monies from gifts, grants and other donations received by the Board for the trail systems plan shall be deposited in a

separate account of the State Parks fund established by §41-511.11 and may be allocated by the Board for special trail project priorities established annually by the Board.

D. Monies deposited in the State Parks fund account shall be used for providing state monies up to an amount equal to the amount of cash, materials and labor from any other source for the planning, acquisition, maintenance or operation of the trail and for administrative expenses of not more than twenty percent of total account monies.

E. For purposes of this Section, “trail systems” means coordinated systems of trails in this state.

RECREATION LIABILITY STATUTE

§ 33-1551. Duty of owner, lessee or occupant of premises to recreational or educational users; liability; definitions

A. A public or private owner, easement holder, lessee or occupant of premises is not liable to a recreational or educational user except upon a showing that the owner, easement holder, lessee or occupant was guilty of wilful, malicious or grossly negligent conduct which was a direct cause of the injury to the recreational or educational user.

B. This section does not limit the liability which otherwise exists for maintaining an attractive nuisance, except with respect to dams, channels, canals and lateral ditches used for flood control, agricultural, industrial, metallurgical or municipal purposes.

C. As used in this section:

1. “Educational user” means a person to whom permission has been granted or implied without the payment of an admission fee or any other consideration to enter upon premises to participate in an educational program, including but not limited to, the viewing of historical, natural, archaeological or scientific sights. A nominal fee that is charged by a public entity or a nonprofit corporation to offset the cost of providing the educational or recreational premises and associated services does not constitute an admission fee or any other consideration as prescribed by this section.

2. “Grossly negligent” means a knowing or reckless indifference to the health and safety of others.

3. “Premises” means agricultural, range, open space, park, flood control, mining, forest or railroad lands, and any other similar lands, wherever located, which are available to a recreational or educational user, including, but not limited to, paved or unpaved multi-use trails and special purpose roads or trails not open to automotive use by the public and any building, improvement, fixture, water conveyance system, body of water, channel, canal or lateral, road, trail or structure on such lands.

4. “Recreational user” means a person to whom permission has been granted or implied without the payment of an admission fee or any other consideration to travel across or to enter upon premises to hunt, fish, trap, camp, hike, ride, exercise, swim or engage in similar pursuits. The purchase of a state hunting, trapping or fishing license is not the payment of an admission

fee or any other consideration as provided in this section. A nominal fee that is charged by a public entity or a nonprofit corporation to offset the cost of providing the educational or recreational premises and associated services does not constitute an admission fee or any other consideration as prescribed by this section.

APPENDIX F

Economic Importance of Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation to Arizona

Whether you enjoy exploring Arizona's backcountry driving your truck, dirt bike or quad, or you prefer using your own muscle power to hike the trails, the following information may surprise you.

Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) Recreationists

- 21% of Arizonans, or 1.1 million people, consider themselves OHV enthusiasts
- The average OHV household in Arizona spends 25.4 days per year participating in OHV recreational activities, which equates to 13,983,356 OHV Recreation Days annually
- 72% of OHV users are satisfied with their overall OHV recreation experience and are willing to pay \$82 to \$120 more to enjoy the same experience
- OHV recreationists have a positive economic impact to Arizona's economy of \$4.25 billion annually

People who enjoy off-highway vehicle recreation spend a lot of money buying vehicles, tow trailers, equipment, insurance, repairs and other related purchases. They also spend money in local communities while on recreational trips for items such as gasoline, food, lodging and souvenirs, just like other tourists.

In 2002, the Arizona State Parks Board conducted a yearlong economic study of recreational OHV use in Arizona in partnership with the Arizona Game and Fish Department and Arizona State University (ASU) as part of the State's OHV Recreation Program. The results show that OHV recreation is a substantial contributor to Arizona's economy.

ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE OF OHV RECREATION IN ARIZONA

- **Creates a statewide economic impact of \$4.25 billion (multiplier effect*)**
- **Contributes \$3.1 billion to local economies through OHV-related retail sales**
- **Adds \$187 million to annual state tax revenues**
- **Provides \$1.1 billion in household income (salaries/wages) for AZ residents**
- **Supports 36,951 full-time and part-time jobs in Arizona**

*Multiplier Effect: Sum of OHV expenditures, secondary effects generated by local re-expenditures of money, and induced impact from salaries paid by directly and indirectly impacted industries.

OHV Economic Impact Study

ASU Survey Research Laboratory conducted the telephone and mail surveys of Arizona households. ASU West School of Management used the survey findings to complete the economic impact analysis using the IMPLAN input-output model. Completed surveys included 15,000 telephone surveys and 1,269 mail questionnaires from randomly selected Arizona households.

Survey respondents were asked questions regarding their expenditures for off-highway vehicles, tow trailers, equipment, insurance, repairs and other OHV related purchases. They were also asked about OHV recreational trip expenditures for items such as gasoline, food, lodging, souvenirs, special event fees, emergency vehicle repairs and medical injuries.

The number of OHV households was determined by positive phone survey responses to three specific questions: 1) do you own an OHV; 2) do you drive it off-highway; and 3) do you use it for recreation.

Totals for vehicle and equipment purchases were factored (reduced) by the percentage owners said vehicles were used for OHV recreation, not total vehicle cost. The economic model (IMPLAN) used to generate the direct/indirect estimates is more conservative than other frequently used models. Expenditures by OHV visitors to Arizona were not included.

The study findings show the total economic impact to Arizona from recreational OHV use is more than \$4 billion a year. OHV recreation activities provide an economic contribution to the State and its 15 counties mainly through direct expenditures for motorized vehicles, tow trailers, related equipment, accessories, insurance and maintenance costs (\$2.2 billion).

Additionally, an economic benefit is generated when OHV recreationists spend money in local communities close to areas they recreate in for items such as gasoline, food, lodging and souvenirs (\$842 million). These direct purchases provide indirect benefits by helping to pay for many people's salaries and wages (\$1 billion), and contributing to local and state tax revenues (\$187 million). Specific information regarding these elements is available for Arizona and its 15 counties.

Economic Impact of OHV Recreation in Arizona and its 15 Counties

<i>(\$ in millions)</i>	Vehicles/Equipment Purchases for OHV Use	Trip Expenditures for OHV Recreation	Total Multiplier Effect*	Indirect Impacts (salaries, wages)	State Tax Revenues	# Jobs Created
Apache	\$46.5	\$47.6	\$101.9	\$12.8	\$2.9	842
Cochise	\$70.8	\$27.7	\$116.1	\$19.6	\$4.5	1,009
Coconino	\$108.9	\$106.4	\$258.3	\$51.7	\$10.5	2,580
Gila	\$53.4	\$67.1	\$137.6	\$22.3	\$4.2	1,322
Graham	\$19.9	\$12.4	\$37.5	\$6.2	\$1.4	348
Greenlee	\$6.4	\$5.3	\$12.0	\$0.8	\$0.1	50
La Paz	\$24.6	\$19.5	\$49.7	\$8.3	\$1.9	459
Maricopa	\$1,127.9	\$230.2	\$1,787.1	\$428.9	\$78.5	13,113
Mohave	\$132.1	\$49.9	\$219.5	\$40.7	\$9.2	1,929
Navajo	\$66.3	\$48.7	\$128.5	\$20.1	\$3.3	1,099
Pima	\$251.9	\$71.7	\$403.5	\$84.3	\$17.7	3,307
Pinal	\$95.1	\$40.2	\$152.7	\$24.2	\$5.9	1,099
Santa Cruz	\$6.5	\$20.8	\$32.8	\$6.9	\$1.3	399
Yavapai	\$112.4	\$70.6	\$222.7	\$43.9	\$9.2	2,067
Yuma	\$90.4	\$24.1	\$136.5	\$25.1	\$5.5	1,094
Arizona	\$2,213.4	\$842.3	\$4,252.0	\$1,080.0	\$187.0	36,951

Participation in Outdoor Recreation Activities During OHV Recreation Trips

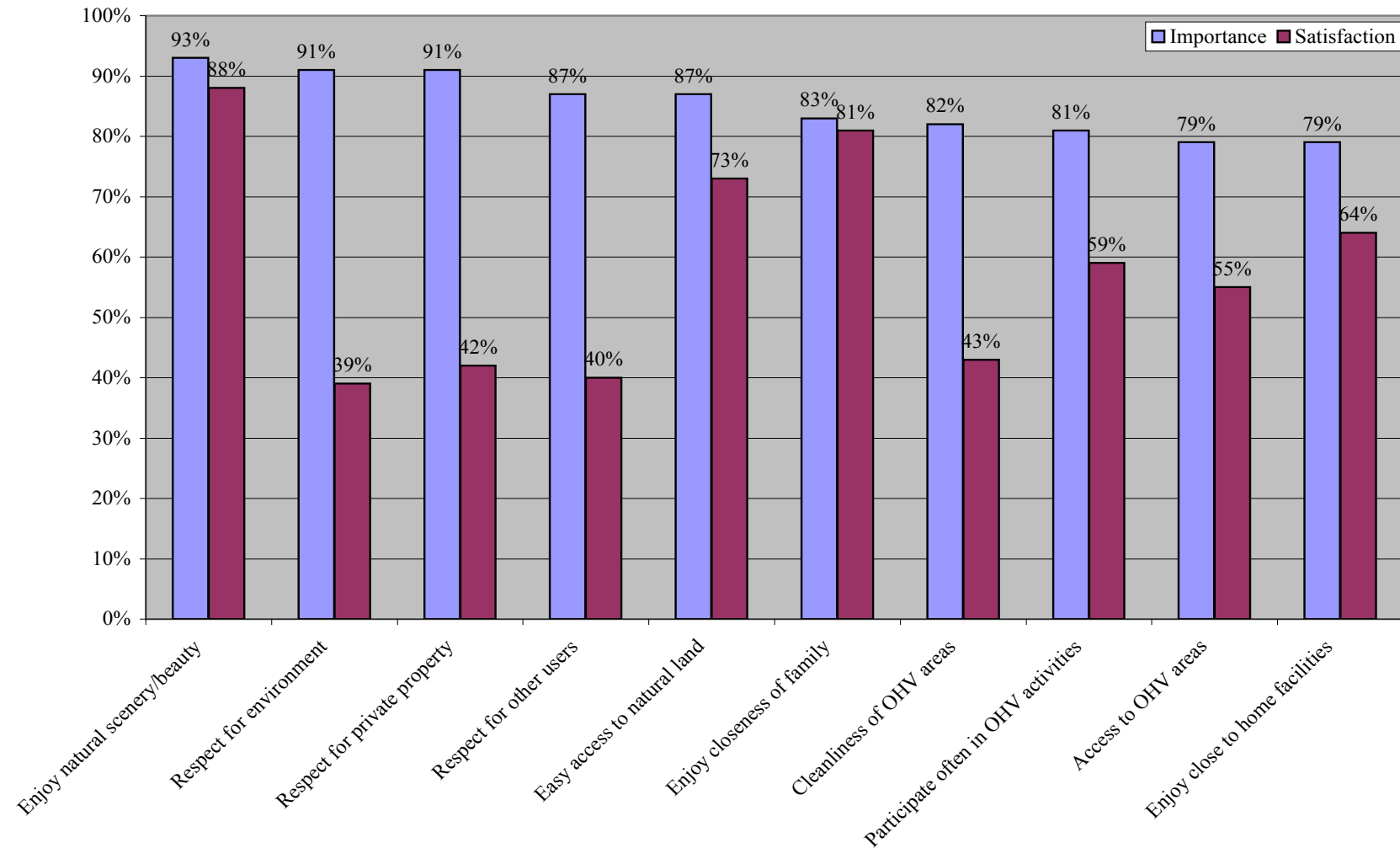
Interestingly, many OHV recreationists do not list an obvious OHV activity as the main reason for their last OHV trip. They participate in a wide variety of recreation activities while they are on an OHV trip.

When asked what recreation activities they participated in during their last OHV recreation trip and what one activity was the main reason for going, survey respondents said:

Recreation Activity	Participated in during last trip	Recreation Activity	Main Reason for trip
Driving backroads	75%	Sightseeing	14%
Sightseeing	52%	Driving backroads	11%
Hiking or walking	40%	Camping	11%
Picnicking	37%	Trail riding-ATVs	11%
Camping	31%	Hunting	9%
Trail riding-ATVs	27%	Fishing	6%
Hill climbing	24%	Hiking or walking	4%
Photography	23%	Picnicking	3%
Driving in open areas	21%	Visiting historic/archaeologic sites	3%
Wildlife/bird watching	20%	Trail riding-motorized dirt bikes	3%
Visiting historic/archaeologic sites	17%	Driving in open areas	2%
Fishing	17%	Wildlife/bird watching	2%
Hunting	13%	Hill climbing	1%
Trail riding-motorized dirt bikes	11%	Photography	1%
Target shooting	11%	Target shooting	1%
Rock crawling (with an OHV)	9%	Rock crawling (with an OHV)	1%
Swimming	8%	Swimming	1%
Boating	6%	Boating	1%
Rock climbing	5%	Rock climbing	<1%
Backpacking	4%	Backpacking	<1%
Mountain biking	3%	Mountain biking	<1%
Horseback riding	3%	Horseback riding	<1%
River running	3%	River running	<1%
Entered competitive events	1%	Entered competitive events	<1%
Snowmobiling	1%	Snowmobiling	<1%

Evaluation of Survey Respondents' Last Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Trip

The following chart shows the “Top Ten” objectives—out of 37 objectives—that were rated by survey respondents as the most important to them (first bar) as it related to their last OHV recreation trip. The second bar in the chart shows the respondents’ level of satisfaction with each objective. The findings yielded some surprisingly results, especially regarding respondents’ low level of satisfaction with respect for the environment, private property and other users.



OHV Recreationists and OHV Recreation Days

The following table includes: 1) the percentage of households in each county that are OHV users; 2) the percent of total AZ OHV recreation days that occur in that county; 3) the number of OHV recreation days spent yearly in that county by those OHV households living in that county; 4) the number of OHV recreation days spent in that county by those traveling there from other counties; and 5) the total number of OHV recreation days spent by Arizonans.

One OHV Recreation Day = One household spending at least part of a day participating in an OHV recreational activity.

Arizona OHV households also take OHV recreation trips to adjacent states and countries.*

Out of State OHV Location	Average OHV Days/Year	Total OHV Days
California	11.3	520,895
Mexico	10.1	555,709
Nevada	5.1	103,372
New Mexico	7.5	356,840
Utah	8.2	221,833
Total		1,758,649*

County	% County Households are OHV Recreationists ¹	% AZ OHV Days that occur in County ²	OHV Days Spent by County Residents ³	OHV Days Spent by Others Traveling ⁴	Total OHV Days ⁵
Apache	34%	7.3%	153,125 (17%)	743,354 (83%)	896,479
Cochise	24%	3.5%	180,697 (42%)	254,437 (58%)	435,134
Coconino	35%	16.2%	390,421 (20%)	1,583,874 (80%)	1,974,295
Gila	36%	10.3%	228,071 (18%)	1,034,536 (82%)	1,262,608
Graham	34%	1.7%	66,020 (31%)	143,692 (69%)	209,711
Greenlee	48%	0.7%	32,787 (37%)	56,139 (63%)	88,926
La Paz	34%	2.8%	191,319 (55%)	153,231 (45%)	344,550
Maricopa	19%	17.1%	1,856,560 (89%)	230,334 (11%)	2,086,893
Mohave	26%	6.4%	604,266 (77%)	175,845 (23%)	780,111
Navajo	36%	6.1%	438,831 (59%)	305,799 (41%)	744,630
Pima	17%	6.8%	535,245 (64%)	301,549 (36%)	836,802
Pinal	22%	4.9%	197,918 (33%)	402,102 (67%)	600,020
Santa Cruz	19%	3.3%	35,152 (9%)	371,918 (91%)	406,935
Yavapai	27%	9.8%	416,824 (35%)	778,918 (65%)	1,195,742
Yuma	23%	3.0%	172,552 (48%)	189,319 (52%)	361,871
Arizona	21%	100%	5,499,797	6,724,910	12,224,707

Total OHV Recreation Days in Arizona by Arizonans	12,224,707
Total OHV Recreation Days out of state by Arizonans	+ 1,758,649*
Total OHV Recreation Days of Arizonans	13,983,356

Type of Vehicle(s) Used on last OHV Recreation Trip

Many households take more than one type of vehicle on their OHV recreation trips. Some vehicles are used primarily to tow smaller ATVs and dirt bikes; sometimes the larger vehicle is the primary recreation vehicle. Survey respondents said they used the following vehicles on their last trip:

Four-Wheel Drive Pickup Truck	48%
All-Terrain Vehicle (ATV)	35%
Sport Utility Vehicle (SUV)/Jeep	33%
Trail Motorcycle/Dirt Bike	11%
Dune Buggy/Sand Rail	7%
Two-Wheel Drive Pickup Truck	6%
Snowmobile	1%

Net Economic Value of OHV Recreation in Arizona

The net economic value, or consumer surplus, reported here is the *appropriate measure of economic value of the benefit to individuals from participation in recreation* and is useful in cost-benefit analyses, damage assessments, and project evaluations involving off-highway vehicles used for recreation. Net economic value is measured as participants' "willingness to pay" above what they actually spend to participate.

As part of the 2003 Off-Highway Vehicle Economic Impact Survey, respondents were asked to report their total trip expenditures to participate in their most recent recreation trip during which an OHV was used. After reporting trip expenditures, respondents were asked the following question.

This is a hypothetical question. Assume that recreation using an OHV became more expensive due to an increase in gas prices or something else. The total estimated trip expenses for your travel party are listed in the previous question. Now think about your portion of the trip expenditures. What is the maximum amount you would be willing to pay to experience your last recreation trip using an OHV in addition to your portion of the trip expenditures as listed above?

For example, if the trip expenditures above were \$500, there were 5 people in your travel party, and your portion of the expenditures was \$100, how much money above \$100 would you be willing to pay to experience the recreation trip?

Study findings show that OHV recreation by Arizona residents produces a high value of net economic value to the users, ranging from \$120 to \$82 per trip depending on the type of vehicle used. Vehicles that tend to be more focused on OHV recreation or do not have multiple purposes (ATV and Motorcycle/Dune Buggy/Dirt Bike) have substantially higher net economic values per trip, \$120 and \$106, than those vehicles that have multiple purposes (4-Wheel Drive Truck at \$89 and SUV at \$82).

Estimated Willingness To Pay (WTP) Above Trip Expenditures to Experience OHV Recreation

VEHICLE TYPE	WTP /OHV TRIP	WTP /OHV DAY
Pooled Sample-all vehicles	\$ 90.81	\$ 51.05
All Terrain Vehicle (ATV)	\$ 106.2	\$ 51.36
4-Wheel Drive Truck	\$ 89.42	\$ 46.81
Sport Utility Vehicle (SUV)	\$ 82.10	\$ 49.26
Motorcycle or Dune Buggy	\$ 120.38	\$ 56.75

These dollar estimates are an indicator of the value that participants place on their OHV recreation experience.

Off-highway vehicle recreation may be an economically competitive use for public recreation lands. Devotees of off-highway vehicle recreation in Arizona receive substantial net economic benefits per trip and per day.

These net economic benefits should be considered in the controversy over use of public recreation lands by off-highway vehicles. Strengths of this study include the breadth of information that was gathered on Arizona residents using an off-highway vehicle for recreation, and the large number of respondents randomly selected.





